2.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE Imperial Proceedings Againſt the TURKS:

With an exact DIARY of the Siege of Newheuſel, And its Taking:

As alſo a Relation of all the noted Performances of the Imperialiſts in all Parts, from the beginning of this Summers Campagne, till the 27th of *Auguſt*.

As it was taken by Mr. *Traveſtin*, an Engliſh Gentleman, who was all the while Reſident in the Army at *Newheuſel*, and now in the Imperial Army; and by him ſent by way of Letter to a Perſon of Honour of this Kingdom.

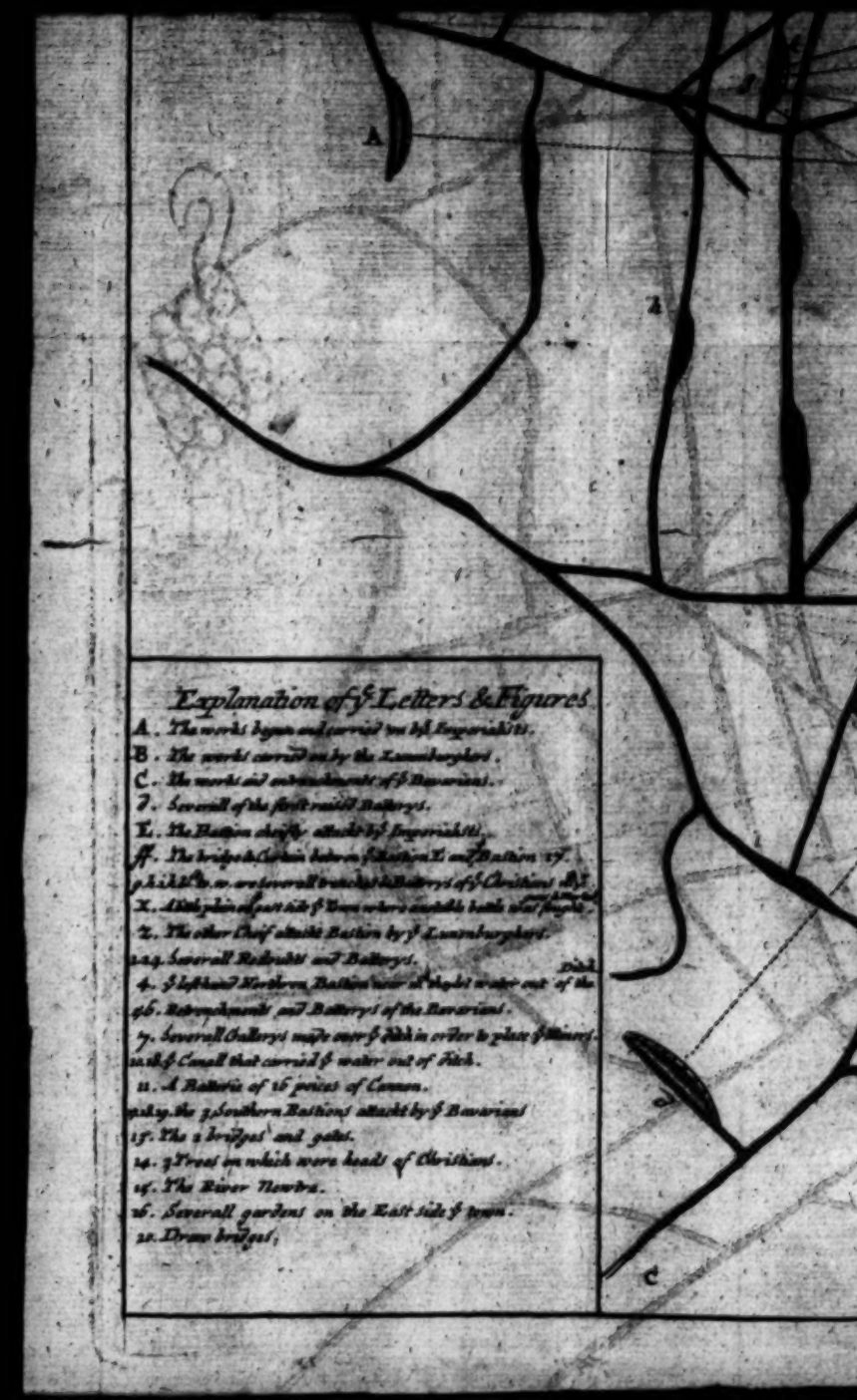
With an exact MAP of the Town, and the Works of the Beſiegers.

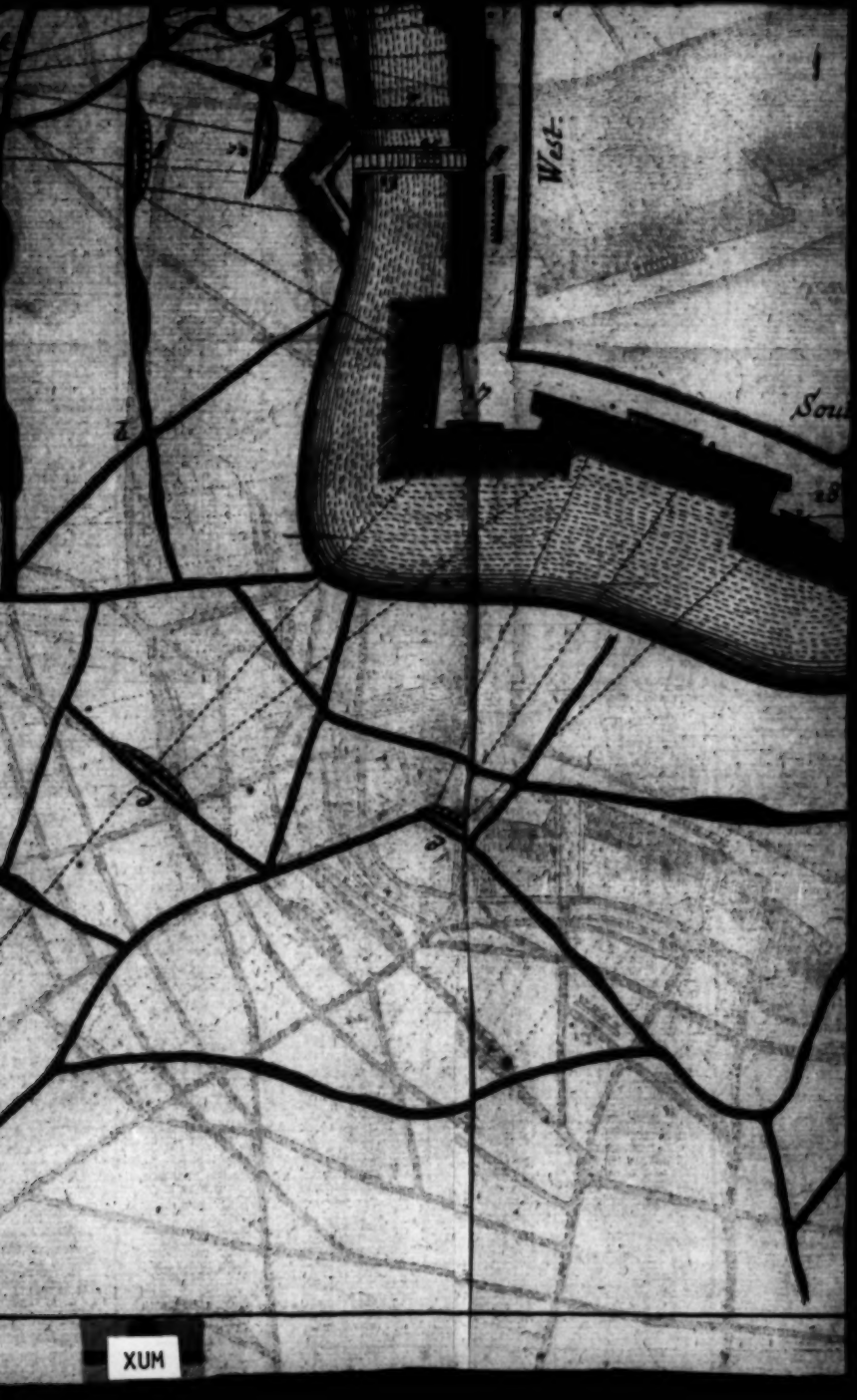
This may be Printed.
Sept. 15. 1685. *R. L. S.*

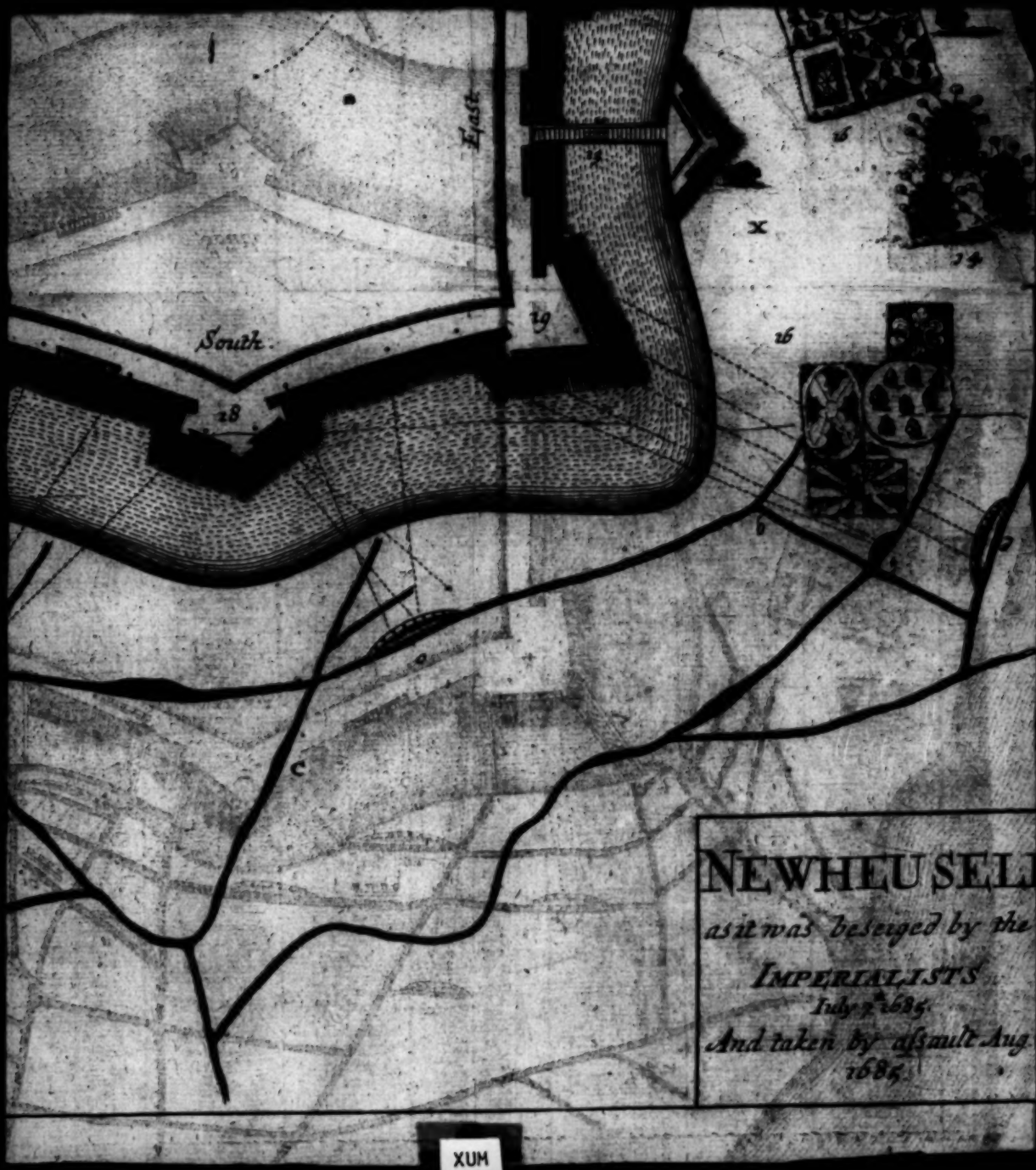
LONDON:
Printed for *Sam. Crouch* at the Flower-de-luce in *Cornhil*, and *John Lawrence* at the Angel in the *Poultry*, over againſt the Compter. 1685.

A
B
West
XUM

North
East
South.
XUM


A
B
C
Explanation of ye Letters & Figures
A. The works begun and carried on by ye Imperialists.
B. The works carried on by the Lunenburghers.
C. The works and entrenchments of ye Bavarians.
D. Severall of the first raised Batterys.
E. The Bastion chiefly attacht by ye Imperialists.
ff. The bridge to Curtain between ye Bastion E and Bastion 17.
g.h.i.k.l.m. to. w. are severall trenches & Batterys of ye Christians
X. A little plain on ye east side ye Town where anotable battle was fought.
Z. The other Chief attacht Bastion by ye Lunenburghers.
2.24. Severall Redoubts and Batterys.
4. ye lefthand Northern Bastion near ye Ditch
5.6. Retrenchments and Batterys of the Bavarians.
7. Severall Gallerys made over ye ditch in order to place ye Miners.
10.18. ye Canall that carried ye water out of ditch.
11. A Batterie of 16 peices of Cannon.
13.18.19. the 3 Southern Bastions attacht by ye Bavarians
15. The 2 bridges and gates.
14. 3 Trees on which were heads of Christians.
15. The River Newtra.
16. Severall gardens on the East side ye town.
20. Draw bridges.


West.
XUM


East
South
18
19
16
16
14
x
c
NEWHEUSEL
as it was beseiged by the
IMPERIALISTS
July 7th 1685.
And taken by assault Aug.
1685.

XUM

North

AN ACCOUNT OF The Siege of *Newheusel*, &c.

Honoured Sir,

I Have received your last, wherein you were pleased to command me to give you an exact account of the Proceedings against the Turks and the Siege of *Newheusel*: my ambition to serve your Honour had put me upon before, though the sence of my weakness for such Performance, made me proceed with a great deal of caution and fear, especially it being to be presented to your Honour, who has so admirable an insight into all Warlike Affairs; but your Commands gave new life to my Proceedings, not questioning but your Native Goodness would pardon those Faults your Commands were the occasion of. I therefore humbly present these my rude Observations to you, being an account of the Siege, the manner of its taking, with a Map of the place and the Besiegers Entrenchments, as performed. In

June. my last, I acquainted you of the Imperial Armies Encampment between *Newheusel* and *Barkan*, and of the Duke of *Lorrain's* arrival at the Camp, on (13.) the 13th of *June*; after which, having called a Council of War, they began to think of a method for their Proceedings: and at first it was resolved to attack *Novigrad*, to cut off by that means the Communication between *Buda* and *Newheusel*; and afterwards formally to besiege *Newheusel*. On the (17.) 17th Col. *Heusler* venturing as far as *Pest* with 1000 Horse, met a Party of *Turks* of about 500 Horse, who upon sight of him, retired in great haste and (24.) disorder. The Duke of *Lorrain* could not yet proceed to action, for want of the Artillery and the great Carriage of Provisions, which he expected every day. In the mean time the command of the Army was thus ordered, the Duke of *Lorrain* being General, and having absolute power to proceed in the War as he pleased.

Prince *Waldeck* was made Commander of the Foot, as Mareschal *de Camp* General, and had under him the Duke *de Croy*, who was constituted General of the Artillery; the Prince of *Newbourg* Great Master of the *Teutonick* Order, the Count *de Souches*, and the Count *de Scherffemberg*, to be in quality of Major-Generals.

The Count *de Caprara* to command the Horse as Mareschal *de Camp* General, and under him Prince *Louis* of *Baden* one General of the Horse,

and

and the Count *de Dunewald* as another; the Count *de Palfi* to be Lieutenant-General; Count *Taff*, the Baron *de Mercy*, the Count *de Lodron*, and the Count *de Stiram*, Major-Generals. June.

The Prince *de Salm* to command the Cavalry in *Croatia*; and the Marquess *de Lavergne*, the Infantry under General *Leslie*.

The Emperours Forces that are in *Upper Hungary* to act against the Rebels, are commanded by General *Schultz*.

We had an account at the Camp, that a Party (25.)
of *Hussars* being abroad towards *Buda*, had met 200 Janizaries, whom they defeated, killing the greatest part of them upon the place, and taking the rest, with the Aga that commanded them, Prisoners: That this Officer had Letters from the Visier of *Buda* to the Bassa of *Newheusel*, wherein he exhorted the said Bassa, in case he be attacked, to defend the place to the last, and assured him of Relief.

We had also an account, that General *Schultz* had made himself Master of the Fortress of *Cusnahauka*, and that most of the *Hungarians* of that Garrison were now in the Emperours service.

Whilst these things were doing abroad, the Duke of *Lorrain* every day advising with his Council of War, at last changed his former resolution of attacking *Novigrad*, thinking it to be of little advantage towards the Siege of *Newheusel*,

and

and that it would take up vast time, being so far off: Besides, not hearing any certainty of the *Turks* being abroad in any considerable Body, and finding his own Forces able to repulse a greater Army than the *Turks* could probably bring into the Field, and continue the Siege at the same time, he resolved immediately to attack *Newhausel*.

(28.) However, on *June* the 28th the Duke of *Lorrain* took with him 200 Horse, and went to observe the situation of *Novigrad*; out of which a small Party, without his Highness's order, advancing too near the place, they were attacked by some Janizaries, who were ambuscaded in an inclosure, and several of them wounded, among which were two French Voluntiers.

(30.) Immediately upon his return in pursuance of his foresaid Resolution, he commanded the Forces that formed the Blockade, to begin the Lines of Circumvallation.

June the 30th there was taken several Persons that came out of *Newhausel*, and amongst the rest, an Officer who in the disguise of a Peasant was going to *Buda* with Letters from the Bassa of *Newhausel*, who therein tells the Visier of *Buda* what distress the Garrison was in, that they had eaten the Flesh of Horses, Dogs, &c. since the beginning of the month, and that they could not defend the place without a speedy Relief.

This day also an Officer, who came from *Buda* with

with 100 men, endeavoured to put himself into *Newheusel*; but he and most with him were taken. *June.*

On the first of *July* two Christians who got out of the Town, were brought to the Duke of *Lorrain*, who assured him that the Garrison consisted not of above 1500 men at most, and that they were in want of all manner of Provisions. *July 1.*

July the 4th our Army began a slow march towards *Newheusel*; which it had done sooner, but that the Ordnance was wanting. However, the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation went on apace. (4.)

July the 5th the Duke of *Lorrain* sent Orders to the several Troops, to march up to us from *Barkan*, *Lewentz*, and *Newtra*. (5.)

July the 6th we encamped all together on the side of a little River called *Sohn*, that falls into the *Danube* near *Comorra*; which we passed on the 7th, and the same day came before *Newheusel*. (6.) (7.)

The true ancient name of this place is *Oywar*, though the *Germans* call it *Newheusel*; it is a large Fort, and scituated upon a firm foundation, though the Plain about it is full of Moras, and Fenny Grounds, which makes the Town almost inaccessible, as its strength is invincible, having six Bastions lined with very good Stone-work, without which there is a vast Ditch of about ten foot deep, and twenty broad. The River *Newtra* is on the East

side,

side, not above a Pistol-shot from it: On the July. South it has the *Danube*, at about two furlongs distance; and on the West it has the River *Schit*.

This City, after a long Siege, was surrendred to the *Turks* upon fair Terms, *Anno* 1663, and has continued in their hands ever since.

In *May* 1683. the Duke of *Lorrain* being General of the Imperial Forces, resolved upon the Siege of this place at that time, with the approbation of the other Generals, and particular assistance of Count *Starembergh*, then Master General of the Ordnance, who thereupon venturing very far to view the scituation of the Town, was in great danger of a Shot from the *Turks*, who played very warmly upon the Imperialists. However, the Attack was carried on by him with so much Vigour and Success, that the Imperialists made themselves Masters of part of the Subburbs, and of a Building that had formerly been made use of for a Church; into which Count *Starembergh* having ordered fifty men with a Lieutenant, and Count of *Herberstein*, Major of the Regiment of *Scherffenberg*, bringing with him, by mistake, 150. filled the Church so full, that they could not turn themselves in it, much less use their Arms, so that they were forced to break down the Benches and Seats to make room for themselves; which occasioning a great Noise and Confusion, it happened that some of the Imperialists that came to

strengthen

strengthen the Party, hearing Noise and Disorder in the Church, and believing the Enemy to be there, made several Discharges upon their own men; by one of which, Captain *Silberberg* was killed, as were several others by the Shot of the *Turks*. In which Action Captain *Crans* of the Regiment of *Staremberg*, who served as Adjutant to the General, and Count *Taxis*, were also killed; and Count *Kobb* Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Beck* wounded, whereof he soon after died at *Presburg*. The Grand Visier's coming with so numerous an Army, with which he soon after besieged *Vienna*, was the occasion of the raising of the Siege at that time. July.

But now we resolved to pursue it closer, and to that end to have three Attacks: one by the Imperial Troops, under the Duke of (7.)
Lorrain; another by the *Bavarian* Troops, commanded under the Duke of *Lorrain* by the Count *de Serini*; and the third by the Troops of *Lunenburg*, commanded by Monsieur *Chauvet*.

This day we took several Prisoners, who assured us that the Garrison consisted yet of Eighteen hundred or Two thousand resolute men, and that they had a great many Cannon in the place. This Evening the Duke of

July. *Lorrain*, accompanied with divers Princes and General Officers, went very near the place to observe it; which the Besieged observing, fired very fiercely upon them with their Cannon, but to very little purpose; onely a Servant of the Princes *de Comi* was killed, who being a little distant from the rest of the Company, had his head taken off by a Cannon-Bullet.

(7.) This night we took another Deserter, who told us, that the Besieged had broke one of their greatest Pieces of Ordnance, which had killed *John de Souches*, who was formerly a Christian, and now their chief Cannonier, with five more. He told us further, That they wanted Provisions, and that the Bassa kept his Souldiers in heart, by assuring them, that the Serasquier is marching with a hundred thousand men to relieve them.

(8.) *July* the 8th the Troops of the Princes of *Lunenburg*, commanded by Monsieur *Chauvet*, came up to us with their Artillery; there were in all about Twelve thousand men, and by the Duke of *Lorrain*'s order were encamped on a Line on the left hand the Imperialists, being on the North part of the Town; towards the River *Neutra* at (B) the Imperial

Army

Army designing to proceed with their Attack at (A).

July

July the 9th the *Bavarian* Troops arrived here, commanded by the Count *de Serini*; these were in all about Ten thousand men, and were by the Dukes order placed on the right side the Imperialists, towards (C); and now having so brave an Army round the Town, we could not question but we should be Masters of it in a short time; our Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation being finished, we were beginning to raise several Batteries, as at (D); and this Evening arrived in our Camp part of our Artillery from *Comorra*. (9.)

The day the besieged made a Sally of Two hundred men, with a designe to hinder our Works; but finding Five hundred of the *Bavarians* ready, to receive them, were forced immediately to retire; and the *Bavarians* pursuing very desperately, took three of their men, without any loss on our side; one of these, in hopes of better usage, told us, that the Garrison contained yet Eighteen hundred men; that there had been great want of Provisions, but that the Bashaw had now opened the great Magazine which he had reserved for the Siege.

July. (10.)

July the 10th, about eight a clock in the morning, the Beſieged made another Sally with Three hundred Foot, and Two hundred Horſe, thinking to ſpoil the Batteries we were raiſing at (D) or to draw our men under the fire of their Ramparts; upon which the Princes *de Roch-ſur-Yon*, and *de Conti*, accompanied with ſeveral Volunteers, went preſently to charge them; but the Count *de Serini*, with the General Officers, cauſed them to retire, perceiving the danger by which many might have been loſt. The Prince *de Roche-ſur-Yon* was in great danger, a Cannon-bullet, having taken off one of his Horſes legs, but he was preſently remounted. The Prince *de Wirtemberg*, Colonel of the King of *Denmark*'s Guards du Corps, received a dangerous Wound, by a Musket-bullet, in the head; the Prince *de Commercy* was wounded in the thigh; and four other brave Volunteers were hurt. However, the Salliers were obliged, without any more effect, to retire; the Baron *de Roſencrone* was alſo dangerouſly wounded on this occaſion.

The ſame day the Duke of *Lorrain* obſerved the place very near, and appointed the chief Attack to be about the Baſtion at (E) and the Weſtern Gate (F) which is in the

same place where the *Turks* made theirs, when they took this Fortress from the Christians *Anno* 1663. The following night Colonel *Beck*, with two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, twelve Captains, with Lieutenants and Ensignes, and Twelve hundred men, were detatched to take several Posts: The Enemy fired upon them very warmly, but with little effect, there being onely three killed, and four slightly wounded.

July the 11th the rest of our Cannon and Mortars arrived in the Camp, being in all a hundred Pieces of Cannon, and twenty six Mortar-pieces. (11.)

This day the Duke of *Lorrain* sent to the Inhabitants of *Neustre*, commanding them to provide a hundred thousand Fagotts for the filling up of the Ditch, and to bring them to the Camp.

This night the Trenches were opened by Three thousand Foot; the besieged fired upon them, but did very little execution: One of the chief Commanders in this Action was the Baron *de Beck*, who posted himself very advantagiously about (C) though he was fired upon so fiercely, that he had much ado to maintain that Post. (13.)

This

July. This day arrived here the Count de Serini Commissary-General of the Army, who took such care that Provisions coming down the Danube every day, we never had amongst us the least scarcity. Besides other money from the Emperour, he brought with him a hundred thousand Florens, which were given towards this Siege by Cardinal *Bonvisi* the Popes Nuncio at *Vienna*.

(12.) *July* the 12th little passed this day worthy of remark, onely the Trench was carried on at night a great length, from the right to the left at (H) and we began to raise two Batteries at (I) and (K) to ruine the Defences of the place. Mean while they within fired so much upon us, that Colonel *Beck* was faln to retire a little into the Trenches, notwithstanding which, there was a Lieutenant and three common Souldiers killed, and five wounded.

(13.) *July* the 13th, This night we finished the Redoubt at (K) and carried on the Trenches within fifty paces of the Ditch, they were made narrower than the night before, and the Souldiers covered themselves so well from the Enemies fire, that there was not a man killed this night. There was also a Re-

doubt

doubt made at the head of each Trench, to secure them from the Enemies Sallies. *July.*

July the 14th, the besieged as soon as it was day, began to fire upon us with their Cannon, and continued it most part of the day, by which they somewhat disobliged our Battery at (I) killed *John Martin Trach*, a Captain of Foot, one Corporal, and three common Souldiers, and the Duke *de Croy's* Page, besides some few that were wounded. But we in the mean time stood not idle; for from the foresaid Battery, and that at (K) we dismounted several of their Cannon from the Bastion at (E) and by the Carcasses and Bombs, of a new invention, made by Don *Risco* a Spaniard, which we now began to cast into the Town, we perceived some part of the Town that was next us on fire; but it was soon extinguished by the care of the besieged.

Towards evening, about One hundred and twenty Horse came out of the Town, and with great fury made towards a Guard of the *Bavarians* at (L) which consisting of onely about Thirty Horse, retired; but Colonel *Soyer*, with about Three hundred, immediately horsed themselves, and approaching the Enemy, with great bravery soon beat them back into the Town,

with

July. with the loss of four or five on the Enemies side.

(14.) *July* the 14th, at night we finished another Redoubt on the left at (M) and the Line of Communication between the Trenches, in the middle whereof at (N) we began to raise a Battery of ten Pieces of Cannon.

This night we also began a false Attack at (O) on the South side opposite to the true one, which diverted the besieged that way; so that we had the greater liberty to make our approaches to the Ditch, which was carried on with all the expedition imaginable; and all this night we had onely one man wounded.

(15.) *July* the 15th, this morning we played from a Battery of three great Pieces of Cannon, new raised, which did much service, notwithstanding the Enemy played upon us all day without intermission, but effected little to our disadvantage, onely a presumptuous Fellow, out of a bravado standing on the Mold between the Trenches, was deservedly for his impudence taken off by a Cannon-bullet.

This night we got to the Ditch at several places at (O) both on the right and left, which was a very desperate Attempt, but was favoured

voured by the darkness of the night; notwithstanding which, the besieged behaved themselves so briskly, that we had above fifty men killed and wounded; amongst which, the Baron *de Affy*, Lieutenant-Colonel, was one, two Engineers, and two Ensignes; also *John Celalto*, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Grana*, was likewise killed; and *Joshua Peutz*, a Captain of the Regiment of *Baden*, was wounded. We had in all fifteen killed. We also this night tryed the Ditch with long Sticks, but to little purpose, by reason of the Enemies Fire, and a Party of *Turks* that sallied out upon us, but were soon forced to retreat. July.

July the 15th, we had advice sent us by our Scouts abroad, that the *Turkish* Troops that assembled at *Novigrad*, had passed the *Danube* at *Pest*, and had joyned with a Body encamped near *Buda*, making together an Army of Sixty thousand men, and that they had provided all things necessary for a Siege; which made us suppose they had a designe upon *Vicegrad*, or *Gran*. In which case the Duke of *Lorrain* resolved to march with the Imperial Army, onely leaving about Fourteen thousand here to maintain the Siege; to which end the Duke had before provided them Bridges

for passing the Army over the Danube near
July. Constantia.

(16.) July the 16th, as I was for curiosity amongst the rest in the Trenches, we observed about seven a clock in the morning, a Christian Slave who was got upon the Bridge endeavouring to escape; but three Turks observing him, followed and took him, and cut off his head: upon which, I cannot but observe the ingenuity of one Rimond, a Relation to the Major-General of that name, who from our Trenches at (R) at two shots with his Musket killed two of the Turks, and perhaps the third had not escaped, but that he got so nimbly into the Town.

This day we began a new Battery against the Pallisadoes before the Gate at (S) which had so good effect, that we made them abandon that place, and set fire on the Pallisadoes, on which there were three or four hundred heads of Christians. We observed them also making Retrenchments, and raising Batteries within the two attackt Bastions, which we had almost ruined.

This night the Enemy made a continual fire upon us, and shot a great many Arrows which much annoyed us, and threw Stones; by all

which means they killed us twenty men, and wounded about twice so many. *July.*

This day we intercepted a Younster who was slily getting away with Letters from the Bassa to the Visier of *Buda*, telling him, That without Relief, it was impossible to hold out a fortnight longer.

July the 17th. This day we continued our Works, and prepared things in order to fill up the Ditch, to which end the Duke ordered the *Lunenburg* Forces on the left to cut a Canal to let the water out of the Ditch at (T) from whence it may fall into the River *Nowira*, which is much lower. (17.)

This day the Duke of *Lorrain* received advice, that the *Turkish* Army marched towards *Gran*; upon which he sent our Colonel *Heusle* with about seven hundred Horse, and one thousand *Hussars*, commanded by the Count *de Zabor*, with orders to pass the Bridge of *Barkan*, and to march towards *Vicegrad*, to learn in what posture the Enemy was; and at the same time he sent the Count *de Stirum* with a Body of five hundred Dragoons, to pass one of the Bridges near *Comorra*, and post himself near *Gran*.

In

July 7. In the mean time the Duke of *Lorrain* bestirred himself here with wonderful activity, being every day himself in the Trenches and upon the Batteries, to give the necessary orders, and to push on the Siege with the greatest expedition imaginable, mightily desiring to be Master of this place before he be forced to meet the Turkish Army.

(17.) We had no great mischief done us this day, only there was about ten killed and wounded of those that were working about the Canal.

(18.) July the 8th, we battered the place with eighteen Pieces of Cannon from two Batteries at (V.) by which we dismounted many of their Cannon, besides fourteen more, of which eight beat against the Gate, and six against the Bastion (E.) and a Mosque which is a little behind it, and which was formerly a Church.

We played that day so close this day with our Bombs and Carcasses, that we set their new Pallisadoes on fire, and ruined the aforesaid Mosque, and put that part of the Town on such a flame, that it continued on fire for Sixteen hours together; they were in having little water to quench it, and the

water

water out of the Ditch began to vanish a-pace. July.

July the 19th proved a very fatal day to us, (19.) by the death of the Prince *de Wirtemberg*, who died of the Wounds he had received on the 10th, to the lamentation of the whole Army, being a man of such Courage, Prudence, and Generosity, that perhaps he has left few of his Equals behind him. We lost also this day the Sieur *Mengers*, one of our principal Engineers, who raising his arm in managing a Mortarpiece, was surprized by a Cannon-bullet which took off his arm, and likewise dash'd out his brains. (20)

This day we had a very brisk and handsome Encounter, about one hundred and fifty *Turks* issuing out of the Town at the East side at (X) thinking to surprize us on that side, lying pretty quiet; but *de Grane* a Captain in the Regiment of *Steinau*, being at a Post thereabouts, mounted about as many of our Party, who met the *Turks* with a great deal of Courage, charging one another thorough and thorough, the Engagement lasting almost two hours, till a greater Party of the same Regiment making towards them, the *Turks* were obliged to retire. We had in this Encounter betwixt thirty and

July forty killed and wounded, and the *Turks* came scarce off so well.

We could now advance our Trenches no farther, till we had either filled the Ditch, or let the water out; which we were employed about; onely we made our Trenches deeper, and by that means so well secured our selves, that the besieged could do us but little injury. We were well provided with Faggots, which were now brought in from *Neptune*, with other necessaries for filling up of the Ditch.

(20.) *July* the 20th, we played so warmly upon them from all parts, that not a man durst shew himself upon the Walls; we quite battered down the right side of the Bastion at (E) and the Curtain on the right side between that and the Bridge, and made large Fractions in the Bastion at (Z) as also in the Curtain between it and the Bastion at (E) so that that part of the Town lay open to us, and we wanted nothing but the filling of the Ditch for a general Assault.

This night the besieged, as well as they could, repaired the breaches made in the day, remounted several Cannon upon new Batteries, from whence they played so effectually upon us

at

at the Redoubt (1) that *John Ludovic Braun*, a Captain of the Regiment of *Gondola* who commanded there, had much to do to maintain that Post, the Earth being beaten in upon them, and lying open to the Enemies Fire. July

July the 21st. we made a Retaliation for the foresaid mischiefs with our Cataralles and Bombs, together with a Battery of six Pieces of Cannon from (2) with which we again dismounted some of their Cannon, set fire to their Pallisadoes and the Town, after such a manner, that it appeared almost all in a flame. (21.)

This night we began to lodge our selves in the Ditch, which the Enemy perceiving, fired upon us continually: Nevertheless, we proceeded in it on the right and the left, and notwithstanding it was so dangerous a Work, yet we lost onely a Captain of the Regiment of *Newermich*, and *Velus Henry* another Captain of the Troops of *Brunswick*, with about ten Souldiers wounded.

The same night we finished the Lines of Communication along the Ditch from one Battery to the other.

July (22.)

July the 22th. The Dragoons of *Bavaria* and *Brunswick*, together with the Imperial Dragoons, making in all about five thousand men, were sent under the command of the Count *de Lodron*, towards *Comorra*, to cover the Bridges which the Duke of *Lorrain* had caused to be laid there over the *Danube*.

This day the Duke of *Lorrain* wrote a Letter to the Bassa of *Newheusel*, telling him, That in what manner soever he Treated the Christian Slaves now in his hands, he and his Garrison must expect to be Treated, if the place be taken; but when the Messenger went to deliver it, he refused to admit him, bidding his men fire upon him.

This night we raised two new Batteries of eight Pieces of Cannon each, very near the Ditch at (3) and a thousand men were commanded to pursue the Work very close towards the Bastion (4) to let the water out of the Ditch into the River *Nawtra*, which they did to such effect, that they let out five foot of the water, but not without loss; for we had five men killed, and near twenty wounded. However, it had so dried the Ditch on the side where our chief Attack was, that there was not above four foot of water left.

July

July the 23th, we saw a great number of Christian Slaves upon the Ramparts, and heard the noise of their Chains; they were employed to repair the Works ruined by our Cannon, and we supposed the *Turks* made them appear there to excite our compassion, and make us forbear firing. (23.)

This day the Prince of *Conty* coming out of the Trenches was lightly wounded in the head.

This night we attempted to fix our Miners, and to that end made a Trench to the Ditch for two covered Boats to enter into it, in which some persons were to pass with Planks and Rafters to the foot of the Bastion, to make a Lodgment there for the Miners; but one of these Boats sunk presently, and the other had little better success: the Lieutenant of the Miners being wounded, we were fain to desist from that designe.

This night our Bombs and Carcasses had such success, that the whole Town appeared for twenty four hours in a flame.

July the 24th, the besieged made a Sally with five hundred men at the Eastern Gate, and surprized a Redoubt at (6), where the (24.)

Sieur *Peickhard*, Lieutenant-Colonel, was chief Commander of about three hundred *Suabian* Troops, who were all cut to pieces, with the Colonel and *Daniel Ramingen*, and *Cornelius Pockins*, Captains.

We now finding the forementioned way of passing the Ditch by Boats, to fix our Miners, to be useless and of no effect, began to think of Galleries, the first of which we began at (7) they were contrived with some covering of boards for a defence against the Enemies small shot. But these proved to be very desperate and dangerous Attempts: and the besieged were so fierce upon us, that by this means we lost a great many men.

(25.) *July* the 25th, we finished two new Batteries on the edge of the Ditch, and with these dismounted all the Cannon on this side the Town, that was before left. We also now began to fill the Ditch with Faggots, and Sacks of Wool; but not without loss; for the Sieur *Rose*, a Colonel in the *Bavarian* Troops, was killed, and above 2 hundred more killed and wounded.

This day also a barrel of Powder took fire near (8) by which there was thirty men killed and wounded.

This day Colonel *Heusler* and Colonel *Zahn*, who were sent out to observe the Enemy, came back; they had met with a small Party of *Turks* near *Gran*, and had killed about thirty, and taken several Prisoners. They gave the Duke of *Lorrain* an account, that the *Ottoman* Army commanded by the Serasquier Basta was marching towards *Gran*; that his Army consisted of about fifty or sixty thousand men; that his resolution was, if possible, to relieve *Newhæusel*; and that some Prisoners they had taken, informed them also, that there were twelve thousand *Tartars* at *Nouigrad*, ready to joyn the *Turks*.

July

July the 26th, Prince *Waldeck* arrived in the Camp, and this day and night he and the Duke of *Lorrain* went almost perpetually in the Trenches, giving necessary Orders, and encouraging their men, who were now a little dejected, and proceeded with a great deal of caution, having so many lately killed. The chief Work was making the Gallery, and filling the Ditch, for which work we had this day the Count de *Bulkheim*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Souches*, killed, with about fifty more, and near a hundred wounded.

(26.)

July

July (27.) July the 27th, the beſieged made a Sally with about three hundred men; theſe ruſhing ſuddenly on our Workmen at (29) forced them from the Works, and then had an opportunity of doing us great miſchief, by ruining our Works that let the water out of the Ditch; but Colonel *Schenick* being at the next Redoubt, made towards them with about ſix hundred, upon which they ſoon retired into the Town, though they had before killed and wounded near a hundred of our men: the Works they had ruined were repaired in ſome few hours. And they then ſet upon making a new Redoubt for ſecurity from any more ſuch Sallies. (26)

We fired our Cannon, and caſt Carcaſſes and Bombs all this day, without intermiſſion, hoping by this means to keep the beſieged from obſtructing our Workmen about the Galleries; theſe had no greater effect than that we could perpetually obſerve the Town on fire in one place or other; but the beſieged from under the Walls ſo pelted us with Stones and Hand-Granado's, that they killed a hundred of our men, and wounded many more.

July

July (28.)

July the 28th, the besieged made another Sally, and with great vigour made up to our Gallery, so that they beat most of our men from it, killed two Captains, and sixty common Souldiers, and set the Gallery on fire, besides wounded near a hundred more; besides, this was not all the injury they did us, for they fought with such desperation and courage towards what they had done before, that we were perswaded they questioned not having relief very shortly; and all their aim was onely to keep us out of the Town till then: and for this reason, whilst we battered them remotely, they valued us not, and so made little defence; but perceiving us come so near them, it was time to look to themselves: they got to two of our Batteries, beat our men away, and dismounted several of the Cannon, till the Duke of *Lorrain* and Prince *Waldeck* came up with a strong Body, and forced them to retire.

This day the Duke of *Lorrain* receiving advice that the Serasquier Bassa made immediately towards *Gran*, sent five hundred Foot under the command of Major *Rummel*, to reenforce that Garison.

July

July (29)

July the 29th, we repaired the Batteries and the Galleries which the beſieged had fired the day before, and worked ſo briskly with our Cannon, that we almoſt ruined the Flanks of the attackt Baſtions. We made a pretty good Lodgment in the Ditch, and were ready to fix our Miners; but the beſieged with their ſmall Shot, Hand-Granado's, and other artificial Fire, killed and wounded vaſt numbers of our men.

This day the Elector of *Bavaria* arrived in the Camp, and was received with the diſcharge of all the Cannon and Mortars againſt the place.

The Duke of *Lorrain* ſent an Expreſs to the Auxiliary Troops of *Cologne* and *Franconia*, with Orders to haſten their March to *Comorra* and halt there, ſtaying for the Imperial Army which ſhould paſs the *Danube* there, in caſe they went to fight the *Ottoman* Army.

This night the beſieged made a Sally by a covered way which had a Communication into the Ditch near (9) and filled up part of the Canal that let the water out of the Ditch. They likewiſe filled up ſome other of our Works, and burnt ſome Galleries that we had

begun

begun to make that way at (10) being the Attack of the Troops of *Brunswick*, and assaulted our men that defended the Work, with such courage, that they almost got to our Powder and Ammunition; they killed us above a hundred men, and wounded near two hundred. *July.*

July the 30th, the besieged made another Sally, and set fire to the Gallery, which had almost quite ruined it; the fire ran so swift, that it got to one of our Batteries, whereupon those about it retired in some disorder, till the Duke of *Lorrain* coming there, with his Sword killed one or two that were running away, and set the Officers back to the Posts they had quitted, and left them not till the fire was put out; though in the mean time he was continually exposed to the Enemies fire, and many persons were killed about him. (30.)

Also about mid-day the besieged made another Sally on the other side of the Town, and notwithstanding what opposition our Forces there could make, they quite filled up the Canal which set the water out of the Ditch.

July the 31th, we began to dig a new the Canal that the Enemy had filled up, we (31.)

had

July. had also quite repaired our Galleries, and advanced them to the Walls. We also finished the Lines of Circumvallation, from one Gallery to another, notwithstanding the opposition of the Enemy, which was very great; and with our Cannon we so ruined the attackt Bastions, that we quite disabled them for making any farther use of their Cannon.

This night the *Turks* came out in great numbers on the West side, and killed Captain *John Dupigne*, and two Lieutenants, and near a hundred Souldiers that had the Guard, and *Sibert Kucklander*, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Gallenfels*, was dangerously wounded. The *Turks* endeavoured to have proceeded farther, but were repulsed by the Regiment of *Picolomini*, most part of which were at the next Post.

We perceived this day new Retrenchments raised within the attackt Bastions by the besiegers, where they had remounted their Cannon, and play'd upon one of our Batteries so fierce, that they set fire to it, which put those about it into a great consternation, so that no one offered to put out the fire, till the Duke of *Lorrain* came and began himself to shovel upon it.

Anger!

August. (1.) *August* the first, the Duke of *Lorrain* received advice from *Gran*, that the five hundred men that he had sent there under the command of Major *Kounkel*, had got into the Town on the 30th of *July*, and that the same day the Serasquier Bassa, with between fifty and threescore thousand men, began to besiege the place, immediately falling upon Intrenchments, which the next day they opened, and began to batter upon the place with seven Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars, from the Hills of St. *Thomas* and St. *George*. (2.) Upon this the Duke of *Lorrain* immediately called a great Council of War to advise upon Affairs, where many moved, that the Governour of *Gran* being so well provided that he could easily secure the Town for two months: therefore it was the best way vigorously to pursue the Siege of *Newheusel*, and not meddle with the Turkish Army, till they had something weakened themselves before *Gran*. But the majority concluded to march with the greatest part of the Army to meet the *Turks*; upon which the Count *de Lamberg* was sent to *Vienna* to acquaint the Emperour herewith.

In the mean time the Siege was pursued with all possible vigour, having made several

August. Galleries, and fixed the Miners in many places, the Ditch on this side being half filled up, and but little water left in it.

This day the besieged made a Sally with four hundred men, but lighting upon a Post where General *Souches* kept the Guard, they prevailed but little, being driven back into the Town, though with the loss of fifty men on our side, and the General himself received a wound by an Arrow.

(2.) *August* the second, the Duke of *Lorrain*, in order to secure the Camp before *Newhensel*, when he was gone with the greatest part of the Army to fight the *Ottomans*; fearing they should be surprized by a Body of the *Turks*, who lay near *Neosgrad*, with designe to attack us in the Duke of *Lorrain*'s absence, began to make several Retrenchments about the Camp, resolving not to leave us, till we were secure from such an Attempt. In the mean time our Attacks being carried on with all imaginable Vigour, we so dismayed the besieged, that they desired a Parlee, wherein the Bassa offered to surrender it upon Condition he might march out of the Garrison with their Arms, all sorts of Ammunition, and Cannon, and take with him all the Christian Slaves,

with Drums beating, Colours flying, *&c.* But to these Conditions the Duke of *Lorrain* would by no means yield. *August.*

This night the Enemy came into the Ditch in small Boats, on the Eastern side; but finding all Posts so well guarded, and the Redoubts so well mann'd, they durst not enterprize any thing of moment, and were therefore forced to retire.

August the third, we sounded the Ditch, and found on the East side four foot of water yet left. (3.)

This day the Count *de Lamberg* arrived in the Camp again from *Vienna*, with an account from the Emperour to the Duke of *Lorrain*, That he approved of the Resolution he had taken, and ordered him to pursue the same with all expedition; upon which all things were disposed for a March as soon as possible.

This night we raised on the edge of the Ditch at (11) a new Battery of eighteen Pieces of Cannon, which much disturbed the Town on that side. But Colonel *Burgsdorff*, Governour of *Dusseldorf*, who was but just arrived in the Camp, had the misfortune to be killed by a Musket-bullet: we

had besides this day about fifty killed and
August. wounded.
(4.)

August the 4th, we betimes received advice from *Gran* that on the first instant the besiegers wonderfully advanced their Trenches; but the besieged had so good luck, as from the Castle to dismount several of their Cannon.

On the second, the besieged made a Sally,
(5.) which had so good effect, as to kill above two hundred of the *Turks*, with the loss of very few on our side. The same day the *Turks* attack'd the Lower Town, but with little advantage: for after they had lost about three hundred men, they were obliged at that time to desist.

This day we began to undermine on the side attacked by the Troops of *Brunswick*; but the Work proceeded but slowly, we were so molested by the small Shot of the besieged, which was power'd upon us continually, and kill'd many of our men. However, the Work was carried on to the Line of Communication in the new Works; and we raised a new Battery of four Mortars in the room of one that was newly beat down

August the 5th, we had proceeded so far in our Retrenchments, that they were now almost finished, and the Duke of *Lorrain* resolved upon his March next day. The whole Army being thus composed, the Imperial Army in all was about twelve thousand Horse, and ten thousand Foot; the *Lunenburgers* were eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse; the *Bavarians* six thousand Foot, and three thousand Horse; the Elector of *Cologne*'s Forces three thousand five hundred Foot, and two thousand Horse; the *Franconians* about two thousand Foot, and fifteen hundred Horse. These in all made an Army of about two and fifty thousand men; whereof eleven thousand Foot, and five thousand Horse being of the Imperial and *Lunenburg* Troops, were left with fifty eight Pieces of Cannon, and eighteen Mortars, to continue the Siege of *Newhensel*, under the command of the Count *de Caprara* Mareschal *de Camp* General, and the Duke *de Croy*, General of the Artillery.

August (5.)

This day the besieged fired so warmly from a new Battery they had raised within, that they much disordered our Workmen, and ruined part of the last-mentioned Gallery; they

August. they killed and wounded near a hundred of our men, ſo that we were obliged to diſcontinue the Work till night, at which time we repaired the foreſaid Breaches, and got good covert for our Workmen.

(6.) *Auguſt* the 6th, the Duke of *Lorrain*, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Prince *Waldeck*, began to march from the Camp towards *Comorra*, deſigning there to paſs the *Danube* and go fight the Enemy with their Army, which conſiſted of about ſix and thirty thouſand men, beſides many Illuſtrious Volunteers.

The beſieged obſerving our Camp to move in ſo vaſt a Body, preſently concluded that we were all running away. However, they durſt not venture a Sally, but confined themſelves within at preſent, being all Rapture upon ſo unexpected a happineſs, which they expreſſed by loud Shouts and Acclamations, after their wonted way; which we permitted for ſome hours, having by that means a more ſafe opportunity of carrying on our Galleries and other Works. But at laſt we diverted this Cry by our more than uſual Vollies of ſmall Shot, and a continued fire from our Batteries.

Auguſt

August. (7.)

August the 7th, we had an account by a Messenger, who got thorough the Turkish Camp before *Gran*, That the Turkish Army there, was not above forty thousand strong, and that they were most of them new-raised Forces, and that they had been repulsed in several Attacks they had made upon that place; and that though their chief Attack was upon the Lower Town, yet they had prevailed but little there.

This day we had carried our Galleries so near the place, that the Miners began to work safely; the Flanks of the two attackt Bastions were so beaten down by our firing, which had now continued almost two days without intermission, that they almost filled the Ditch in those places; and we made use of the Stone which did us a great kindness about the Galleries. We had also now so battered the Walls of the Town in all parts, that there was not a place strong enough to support a Cannon left; but the besieged continually laboured about Retrenchments within the Bastions, from whence they played with their Cannon.

(8.)

August the 8th, about seven a Clock, the be-

Augusti. besieged, I suppose, thinking us now a little more remiss in our business than usual, which opinion might be also confirmed by the peaceableness of our Cannon, made an issue on the East side, with a strong Body of men; but the Duke *de Croy*, who took it upon him to manage Affairs at this time on that side the Town, had so well provided for reception, that after a short Skirmish they were forced to retire, having killed about thirty of our men, and wounded twice the number; with the loss of about as many on their Party.

This night a Gallery near the Bridge, on the West side the Town, being almost finished, so much distasted the besieged, that they not onely issued out upon it, but also threw Hand-Granadoes, and other artificial Fire upon it, till they had put it on fire; which so frighted our men there, that had not *Ernest Pentz*, a Noble and Resolute Captain, quickly come, it had been burnt to Ashes.

(9.) In *August* the 9th, we repaired the foresaid Gallery, and fixed our Miners under the Curtain near (F) where we designed to

(8) spring a Mine as soon as it could be got ready.

dy. We were endeavouring the same by several Galleries about the attackt Bastions on the North side the Town; and had now let as much water out of the Ditch, as the height of it above the River *Newtra* would permit; notwithstanding, there was yet on some parts between three and four foot water left. *August.*

(11)

August the 10th, arrived here a Gentleman with a private Message from the Duke of *Lorrain* to General *Capriara*; he told us, that the ninety three Squadrons and forty Batalions that went from hence on the 6th, had on the 8th been joyned with four thousand five hundred *Hungarians*, under the command of the Count *de Esterhasi*, and that on the same day they had passed the Bridges near *Comorra*, which the Duke of *Lorrain* had before caused to be laid there. That on the 9th they marched to *Dotis*, and that the Count *de Rabata*, who took care for Provisions, had sent a vast number of Boats down the *Danube*, laden with all Necessaries for the Army, which were to go forward as the Army advanced. (10.)

This day there happened with us nothing

worthy of remark, being employed about mining altogether; and we had so well ordered our affairs, that they within could not at all injure us.

Augusts.

(11.) *August* the 11th, the Count *de Caprara* being of opinion that we might easily break down the West Bridge and the Gate, and entrench our selves so that the besieged could neither sally out there, nor do us any injury from thence, we accordingly set about it; but in the end found it to be very hot service: for the Enemy had so advantageously placed their Cannon about the Gate, both within and without, that there was no coming near them. Colonel *Heister* and Captain *Sow*, who were the foremost in this Attempt, were killed, and a hundred common Souldiers either killed or wounded. However, we prevailed so far, that the little Fortification before the Bridge was ruined to all intents and purposes; and we raised a new Battery of Cannons and Mortars at (12) which beat full upon the Gate.

This night Colonel *Bucy* being upon the Guard, took a *Turk* who in a Christian habit was endeavouring to escape; he, in hopes of pardon,

pardon, told us the condition the Town was in, that their Wall had not been useful, as to supporting of their Cannon, for many days, and that their chief defence was from new-raised Batteries: That as to the number of their men, they yet consisted of eighteen hundred Souldiers, but that at least five hundred were sick and wounded, and of no use: That the Garrison was quite out of heart, but that the Bassa endeavoured to animate them with hopes of Relief every moment; and 'twas only upon those hopes that they now relyed, and therefore made so vigorous a defence.

August the 12th, we began to fill up the Ditch on the other side the Town, having already pretty well levelled the Walls; we hoped also to level the Ditch in a short time, and then designed a General Assault. (12.)

Some small Scouts we had abroad came in this day they had by chance in their progress met with about twenty of the Enemy, and killed and taken them all: One of the Prisoners told us, that the Vizer of *Buda* and three other Bassas were encamped with a Body of men, with a designe to relieve *Newheusel*; but hearing what a strong Guard was left a-

August. bout the place, they durſt not attempt it, till they were re-enforced by the Seraſquier for that purpoſe, which they expected every day.

(13.) *Auguſt* the 13th, at ſeven a Clock this morning we ſprang a Mine at the corner of the Baſtion (E) which ſomewhat brake the Wall, and diſmounted ſome of their Cannon from their new-raiſed Batteries juſt within it. At the ſame time we fired from all quarters, not onely with our Cannon, but with our Mortars, which had been idle many dayes. This put the beſieged into ſuch a conſternation

(.11) that they preſently hung out a Flag for a Parlee, which being granted, they offered to ſurrender, if ſo be the Garriſon ſhould have liberty to walk off with their Cannon and all Ammunition that was left; but it ſeems theſe Terms did not pleaſe our Party, and therefore the Parlee ſignified nothing. Upon this we fell to botter. Diſputes on both ſides, and they within being a little deſperate, plyed us with a vengeance from all parts, ſo that they killed or wounded us this day near a hundred and fifty men. One Accident is remarkable of a Noble *Turk*, who by accident in the heat

heat of this days work, tumbled from one of their new-raised Fortifications, over a broken place in the Wall, down into the Ditch, where soon recovering himself without injury, notwithstanding he was to oppose our whole Party, bravely drew his Cymiter and with it laid about him so briskly, that he killed five upon the spot, before a Musket-bullet came, which hitting him on the head, he immediately expired. *August.*

August the 14th, there passed nothing of any note, our chief Forces being employed in filling the Ditch and Mining, upon which we setled all our Expectations. However, the besieged, who now wanted not for industry, had again put in order the late dispoiled Battery, and from thence beat so effectually upon our greatest Battery at (13) that they dismounted us six Cannon, and beat the Earth so about, that they almost levelled the Trenches near it. (14.) (15.)

The 15th of *August*, in the morning we sprang three Mines at the same time, which had all pretty good effect, and Captain *Hafner* immediately entered the greatest Breach with

Augusta. with about a hundred and fifty men; but as it happened, the *Turks* chief Post was just within, so that many hundred rushing upon our Party, forced them to retire into the Ditch, though the Captain first lost above sixty of his men, and before he got off, was himself mortally wounded by a Musquet-bullet. In this Engagement a Christian being singly engaged with a Turk, they by chance closed, and both tumbled together into the Ditch, where the Christian getting the *Turks* Cymiter, soon cut off his head.

(14.) This day a Cannon-bullet from the besieged fell upon one of our Demi-Cannon, and breaking the Carriage, turned it over; and it firing at the same time, killed the Cannoneer and two more men that were near it.

(16.) The 26th of *August*, we had an account that General *Scultz*, who had began to besiege *Esperies* on the 29th of *July*, had proceeded against the place with great advantage, that he had finished many Batteries; and notwithstanding, the besieged as yet made a resolute defence, in hopes of *Teckeley's* coming to relieve them, who was assembling Forces for that purpose at *Caschow*, yet they questioned

not

not taking the Town in a short time. We had at the same time advice, that General *Leffe* understanding that the *Turks* had left but four thousand men to defend the Bridge of *Essek*, the rest being gone with the Seraiquier Bassa to fight the Imperialists, decamped from the place of his Rendezvous near the *Drave*, on *July* the 18th, with a resolution, if possible, to burn the Bridge of *Essek*.

In the mean time we continued to push on the Siege of *Newheusel* with all Vigour imaginable, and were now preparing some more Mines, which when finished, we resolved on a general Assault, but these Mines proved more tedious than we expected; for they within so pelted our Workmen with fired Pitch and Tar, and Hand-Granadoes, that they made our men very cautious, and consequently tedious.

On the 17th of *August*, we had an account (17.) from the Duke of *Lorrain*, That on the 11th instant they had come in view of the Turkish Army before *Gran*, and that upon sight of him the Seraiquier Bassa had left *Gran*, and that the two Armies stood in view of each other for two days, without any Action; and

Aug. that on the 14th a Renegado-Christian who had for some time served the *Turks*, came into the Imperial Army, and told them, That the *Turks*, thinking themselves stronger in men and Arms, had resolved to attack the Christians; whereupon the Duke of *Lorrain* retreated a little, that might, for a more convenient Station; which confirming the *Turks* in the foresaid Opinion, they presently decamped, thinking to surprize the Imperialists in their Retreat; but this proved a great Errour, the Imperialists being drawn up in good order. However, with their usual Shouts they charged the Imperialists, but were very firmly received, first by Colonel *Heusler*, who had the Vanguard, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, who commanded the right Wing, and afterwards by the Duke of *Lorrain*, who had the left Wing; so that the Fight continued not long upon equal Terms: for the Duke of *Lorrain* having before ordered all his Cannon, which were about forty two, in a good posture, and charged with small Shot, made his men open to the right and left, and fired upon the Enemy with a full Volley, which killed vast numbers; and having repeated the same once more, the Enemy presently betook themselves

to

to their tents, and fled to their Camp. He could give us no more account, by reason of his quick departure after the Battel. August.

This day we sprang a Mine on the right side of the Bastion at (4) but to our own prejudice; for it not being well stopped, brake out upon our men, of which it killed five, and set fire to the Gallery that was near; so that we had enough to do to put it out.

August the 18th, we began to play very warmly with our Guns and Mortars from all parts which had before been idle for some time, and about ten this morning we sprang a new Mine under the Bastion at (4) which had so good effect, that it levelled that place with the Ditch which was filled up, and the Breach was so broad, that three men might go in a breast. We had also three more Mines about the Bastion at (Z) which were ready almost. And things being in this posture, General *Caprara* and the Duke of *Croy* having called a Council of War, resolved next day upon a general Assault, and sent their Commands into all Quarters to provide accordingly.

(18.)

August. In the mean time they within, though they were weak, were not idle; for they continually fired so warmly from their Batteries, that this day they dismounted many of our Cannon; so that we had business enough to repair them against the next day. They also killed us Captain *Felsak* of the Regiment of *Caprara*, and above forty common Souldiers.

(19.) Upon the 19th of *August*, about eight a Clock in the morning, having before prepared all things for the purpose, we first sprang the forementioned Mines about the Bastion at (Z) and the Curtain between that and (E), which though they had not their wished for effect, which was to ruine some Retrenchments of the besieged, yet they did us the kindness much to facilitate our Assault, by opening us a Gap twelve foot wide, and of pretty easie ascent. We immediately fired upon the Town from all Quarters, which put them within into such a consternation, that for a while scarce a man durst appear: We played also with our Carcasses and Bombs, and made use of all things possible to annoy the besieged. During which Tempest, the Count

de Scherffenberg was the first that entered the Town on the right side the Bastion (E); the Sieur Rummel about the same time pulling in at the new Breaches, a little on the left; and the General Dumont, who commanded the Lunenburghers, backt the Assault. In the mean time the besieged, the first thing they did, set up two white Flags upon their Retrenchments, intimating thereby, that they would surrender upon Condition. But our men were now so eager, that there was no bridling them: They immediately mounted the new Retrenchments, and there found a little opposition, but it was soon quelled; and the rest of the Turks housing themselves, our men rushed all into the Town, and put all they could find to the Sword; onely Hassan the Bassa was brought by Captain Trash to General Caprara, though wounded desperately in the head and breast; about ten more of the chief Officers were saved: And there was in all killed at the taking of the place, two thousand men. Of our side there was not one man of Note killed, onely two Lieutenants, and about a hundred common Souldiers. They had in the place vast quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, and seventy five Pieces of Cannon,

August. which we had all dismounted but six. They might have held out longer; but their Spirits were damped by having no prospect of relief. We understood that the Garrison at first consisted of three thousand five hundred men, and that besides these, there had been slain fifteen hundred of the Inhabitants. And truly I believe that from the beginning of the Siege, we lost near as many. We released very many Christian Slaves from their Imprisonment and Irons, and gave all the Riches of the place for Pillage to the Souldiers.

The Count *de Scherffenberg* was immediately sent to acquaint the Emperour herewith; and this day the Prince of *Comercy* arrived here, going also to acquaint the Emperour with the Defeat of the Turkish Army near *Gran*.

(20.) *August* the 20th. Several Gentlemen that were Volunteers in the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Army, arrived here, and gave us a more full account of the *Turks* Defeat, and of the Siege of *Gran*, which cost the *Turks* between three and four thousand men, in fifteen days; and that the Garrison had not lost a thousand. That the place was battered in many places, about which they were now employed in the repairing.

pairing. That after the great Fight with the Seraſquier, in which there was near ſix thouſand *Turks* killed, the Chriſtians purſued them very cloſe, cutting all Oppoſers in pieces, and immediately entered their Camp, which was ſoon abandoned by the Enemy. That in the Camp all their Baggage and Artillery, being twenty five Pieces of Cannon, and ſix Mortars, was left by the Enemy for a Prey to our Conquering Army: And that in this notable and wonderful Victory, the Chriſtians loſt not two hundred men; amongſt which was no Perſon of Note, onely the Sieur *Van Dingen*, General of the Troops of *Franconia*, received a ſlight Wound. The Baron *de Meray*, Colonel *Heuſler*, and Count *Stirum*, were ſent in purſuit of them; with the *Hungarians*, who were commanded by the Count *de Eſterhaſi*; and the *Croats*, who had a great part in the honour of this great Action. There was alſo ſent in purſuit of the *Turks*, a Detachment of Cuiraſſiers and Dragoons, under the command of the forenamed Perſons. August.

They told us moreover, that whilſt the *Turks* beſieged *Gran*, the Seraſquier had ſent twelve thouſand to attack our Garriſon of *Vicegrad*, in which Garriſon there was but three hundred,

August. hundred, yet they withstood this great Force for some time; but upon the loss of many of their men, they were forced to capitulate, and agreed to relinquish the Garrison, and take with them their Arms and Baggage, and thereupon came over the *Danube* to the Imperial Army. They likewise advised us, that the *Turks* being beaten, the Duke of *Lorrain* was making towards us with a designe first, if possible, to take *Newheusel*, (in which we had prevented him) and afterwards, to march against the Seraſquier, who had passed the *Danube* at *Buda*.

(21.) *August* the 21ſt. in the morning some of our Souldiers who were wandering about the Town, discovered five Souldiers of the *Turks*, who when the Town was taken, got into a Cellar together to hide themselves, whose entrance was stopped up by the Rubbish of some Houses that were burnt; but now the Souldiers fury being over, they were only made Prisoners.

This day *Haſſan* the Baſſa of this place, who was a Renegado Native of *Bohemia*, though a man of great Parts and Resolution, having been always serviceable to the *Turks*, died of his Wounds

Wounds, that in his head, which was by a Musket-bullet, proving mortal. (Aug. 21.)

Our Pioneers had now fuller employment than ever in filling up the Trenches which they had before made, though it was more secure. The Country hereabouts was also summoned in by Count *Caprara*, to repair the Walls and Houses, above two hundred of which had been ruined by our Bombs and Carcasses during the Siege.

The 26th day of *August*, the General *Caprara* and the Duke *de Croy*, having given the necessary Orders for repairing the Fortifications ruined during the Siege, and demolishing the Trenches, as also for burying the Dead which lay in vast heaps, and having left a Garrison of three thousand five hundred men, at present under the command of General *Dunont*, till the Emperour should please to give the government of the place to another (which he afterwards did to Count *Scherffenberg*, who commanded the chief Attack, and first entered the Town with his Sword in his hand when it was taken) marched with the rest of their Forces to joyn the Imperial Army, which they did on the 29th near *Comorra*, where the Imperial Army repassed the *Danube* that day. (22.) (25.) (26.)

We

We are advised from *Upper Hungary*, that upon the general Pardon which the Emperour has sent there, wherein Count *Teckeley* and two more onely are excepted; the Counts Party decreases daily, and the Count *Sirmay*, amongst the rest, has accepted the Pardon. That at *Esperies* the besieged make a very resolute defence, but yet it was no question but the Town would be gained in a short time. That Count *Teckeley* had sent five hundred men to re-enforce that Garrison; but General *Scultz*, having notice of it, sent out a Detachment of a thousand men under Count *Raster*, who meeting them, killed three hundred upon the place, and took near a hundred more Prisoners, with little loss on the Imperial side.

(25.) The Princes *de Conty*, and *de la Roche-sur-Yon*, parted from the Imperial Army, in which I now am, near *Barkan*, on the 25th instant, in order to their return home.

(26.) The 26th instant, our Scouts brought us in several Turkish Prisoners, who told us, that the Seraiquier being re-enforced with about five thousand men and Ammunition, as also with Artillery from *Buda*, fearing to return home with

with so ill success, resolved upon a second Battel. They told us moreover, that there had been a great Battle in the Turkish Camp, arising upon Disputes about the ill management of Affairs in the late Battel, which was the reason that some of the chief Officers were strangled.

From General *Leslie* we have an account that he has proceeded with all the success imaginable in all his Attempts: That he has taken *Michalowitz*, and the Town of *Esseck*, and had burnt the Bridge of *Esseck*, from the Town to the *Drave*, which is near eleven hundred paces in length. And all these great Actions were performed with the loss of less than a hundred and fifty men. So that the Emperours Forces in all parts have hitherto had wonderful success this Summer; which if it be not confined by a Peace with the *Turks*, which is much suspected by the Souldiers, there is no question but in a short time the Emperour, having so many brave Commanders, and well experienced Souldiers, by the Blessing of Almighty God, may be more Absolute in *Hungary* than either He or any of his Ancestors have been for some Ages. Neither may he

be confined there, but to his eternal Honour, may extend his Arms much farther; and by that means, with the assistance of his Allies, extirpate that Wicked and Diabolical Religion of *Mahomet* even out of *Europe*, and so reduce this most famous part of the World wholly to Christianity.

From the Imperial Camp near Barkan, August the 27th 1685.

FINIS.

Some Books SOLD

By *Samuel Crouch* and *John Lawrence*.

SEveral Discourses, *viz.* 1. Of Purity and Charity. 2. Of Repentance. 3. Of Seeking first the Kingdom of God. By *Hezekiah Burton*, D.D. late Rector of *Barns* near *London*, and Prebendary of *Norwich*. Published by *John Tillotson*, D.D. In *Octavo*.

Military Duties of the Officers of Cavalry: Containing the way of Exercising the Horse, according to the Practice of this present time. The Motions of Horse, and the Functions of the several Officers, from the chief Captain to the Brigadeer. *Octavo*.

English Military Discipline: or, the Way and Method of Exercising Horse and Foot, according to the Practice of this present time. With a Treatise of all sorts of Arms and Engines of War; of Fire-work-Engines, and other Military Instruments, both Ancient and Modern. *Octavo*.

All three sold by *John Lawrence*, at the Angel in the *Poultry* over against the Compter.

Britania Languens, or a Discourse of Trade: Shewing the Grounds and Reasons of the Increase and Decay of Land-Rents, National Wealth and Strength. With Application to the late and present State of *England*, *France*, and the *United Provinces*. Octavo.

Ad-

Advice to the Readers of the Common Prayer, and to the People attending the same. With a Preface concerning Divine Worship. Humbly offered to consideration, for promoting the greater Decency and Solemnity in performing the Offices of God's Publick Worship. Administred according to the Order established by Law among us, by a well-meaning (though unlearned) Layick of the Church of *England*. By *T. S. Twelves.*

Both sold by *Sam. Crouch*, at the Flower-de-luce at the corner of *Popes-head-Ally* in *Cornhil.*

Several Discourses, *viz.* 1. Of Purity, and Charity. 2. Of Repentance. 3. Of Seeking first the Kingdom of God. By *Hezekiah Burton*, D. D. late Rector of *Barns* near *London*, and Prebendary of *Norwich*. Published by *John Tillotson*, D. D. In *Octavo*.

Military Duties of the Officers of Cavalry: Containing the way of Exercising the Horse, according to the Practice of this present time. The Motions of Horse, and the Functions of the several Officers, from the chief Captain to the Brigadeer. *Octavo.*

English Military Discipline: or, the Way and Method of Exercising Horse and Foot, according to the Practice of this present time. With a Treatise of all sorts of Arms and Engines of War; of Fire-work-Engines, and other Military Instruments, both Ancient and Modern. *Octavo.*

All three sold by *John Lawrence*, at the Angel in the *Poultry* over against the Compter.

Britania Languens, or a Discourse of Trade: Shewing the Grounds and Reasons of the Increase and Decay of Land-Rents, National Wealth and Strength. With Application to the late and present State of *England*, *France*, and the *United Provinces*. Octavo.

Ad-

25999